

- preparation of a composition of matter, are considered broad molding steps. Also the statement that heat and pressure are used during the molding, whether or not specific temperatures or specific pressures are recited, is not considered sufficient of itself to take a patent claiming a process of preparing a composition out of this class (106). For a more detailed discussion of the line between Class 264 and the composition classes see the definition of Class 264.
- 366, Agitating, subclasses 2+ for physical processes of mixing mortars and asphaltic and hydraulic cement concrete which are clearly distinct from the composition.
- 404, Road Structure, Process, or Apparatus appropriate subclasses for the combination of a Class 106, composition (or process) with structure (or steps) peculiar to road building. See note to Class 106, under the class definition of Class 404.
- 427, Coating Processes. The line between Classes 106 and 427 is as follows: If a patent claims a coating composition and also claims a process of coating, the patent is classified in Class 427 if the process is "significant", and in Class 106 if the process is not "significant". For a definition of "significant" process see the class definition of Class 427.
- 428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles. Except for subject matter classifiable in Class 428, subclasses 544+, the line between this class (106) and Class 428 is as follows: A patent containing a claim to a product classifiable in Class 428, but with no significant structural limitation recited, and a claim to a coating material of the Class 106 type, which material is included as at least part of the claimed product, it is classified in Class 106 on the basis of the coating material. If the patent also has a claim to a process of coating including a significant method step, the patent is classified in Class 428. Section VI, B, for the general relationship between Class 428 and the composition classes.
- 432, Heating, subclasses 1+ for a residual process of heating or calcining an object or material which is clearly distinct from the composition.
- 588, Hazardous or Toxic Waste Destruction or Containment, subclass 257 for methods of containing hazardous or toxic waste in a Class 106 composition.
- (5) Note. For definitions of organic chemical terms, such as "heterocyclic", "oxo", "oxy", etc., see the main class definition of Class 260, Chemistry of Carbon Compounds.

SUBCLASSES

1.05 Metal-depositing composition or substrate-sensitizing compositions for metal-depositing compositions:

Coating or plastic compositions from which metal is deposited as a coating, usually by chemical precipitation.

- (1) Note. Included in this subclass are metal-coating compositions (metalization) for coating of metallic and nonmetallic substrates by processes such as electroless metal-deposition process, hot dipping (tinplate, galvanizing), metal spraying, electrophoresis, vacuum or vapor deposition, oxide reduction, cementation, etc.
- (2) Note. Each of the subclasses 1.05, 1.11-1.19, and 1.21-1.29 provide for metal-coating compositions other than subclass 1.11, which is directed to compositions for activating or sensitizing substrates (metal or nonmetal), for subsequent metal coating with metal-containing compositions of subclasses 1.05, 1.12-1.19 and 1.21-1.29. Activating or sensitizing compositions are generally coupled to the electroless metal-deposition process and compositions therefrom.

SEARCH CLASS:

- 148, Metal Treatment, for metal treating of base metals to alter their physical or chemical properties.